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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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KINNEY NICHOLS & CO., Springfield, Ohio

NOTICE TO EASTEEN ADVERTISERS.

MR. H. C. SNYDER, 23 Park Row, New York, is the Globe-Republic's special representative, whom all Eastern advertising business, must be

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor: James P. Goodwin. For City Solicitor:

For City Marshal: William H. Hughes,

For Street Commissioner:

TOWNSHIP REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Trustees: Joseph Harrison, Wm. H. Craig, John M. Stewart.

For Constables:

A Religious Revival is in progress in Sandusky

Wily old Simon Cameron is now in his 87th year

a very bright one) all to itself.

We are not, as yet, very much torn up about the Alghan frontier problem.

Lord Granville should call on Gladstone the next time Bismarck is to be wrestled with.

much talked about as a gubernatorial can didate.

Henry Ward Beecher approves of the Cabinet. Now let the Cabinet sit on him and report.

at Bridgeport. Mack, of the Sandusky Register, seems

determined to drown out Toledo, this spring, with a flood. An injunction would be in order.

There is one man in Columbus who is not afraid of the Hon. Allen O. Myers. We refer to the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D. In fact, the Doctor isn't afraid of the Devil himself, and doesn't need to be.

the new mistress of the White House, "a Christian worker, a W. C. T. U. sister beloved, a noble woman." Perhaps she will prove a worthy successor of Mrs. Lucy Webb Haves!

The Gerrymander has crawled over the border into Canada and will, doubtless, soon cross the ocean, and assist in carving up the districts for the new members of the House of Commons. It is a lively and aggressive "varmint."

"Is Clark county going crazy?" is a leading question in the Springfield GLONE-REPUB-LIC. The going part is what will cause smile,-Xenia Gazette.

just a proper reply to the Gazette's smart-

Never before has a retiring President shown such courtesy to a successor, and his example should be followed in future, not only by the bighest, but by the lowest retiring officer. Detroit Journal.

There is still a difference in favor of Arthur. Grant gave way to a Republican while Arthur retired before a Democratic successor.

People who have money can make no mistake in investing now. Things are probably as cheap today as they will be at any time for years to come.—Cincinnati Commercia

This is precisely what the GLOBE-RE-PUBLIC has repeatedly said of late. This is the time to buy and also the time to reconstruct or rebaild old residences or businever be done hereafter for as little money as it can be done now. And when the buying and improving begin the revival of good times will commence.

ing said, in a recent interview, that of all temperance societies the Woman's Christian Union is doing more work than any of the others. There is less drinking and drunkenness now than there ever has been untiment is moving in favor The work in this country, is not to be compared to the work in England. All over the United

Under the heading, "Whitelaw Reid at Shiloh, the Indianapolis Daily Times honors its new type by saying:

The Chicago Herald, in a recent paragraph says: "Whitelaw Reid, who ran away from the bastle of Shiloh as a correspondent," etc We are not a little surprised that a paper of the character of the Herald should have repeated that silly story, because it is not true. The Times, only a few months since, printed statements on that point from General Fred Kneffer and Major James A. Ross, of General Lew Wallace's staff, who are still honored residents of this city. General Kneffer says Mr. Reid, who was in his mess and arose from a sick cot at Crump's Landing, as soon as the firing commenced the first day, and remained on the battle-field all day. He met General Wallace's division on their arrival on the right that night, and remained up until nearly midnight writing his account of the battle. He was with Wallace's troops the greater part of the secon for Cincinnati, writing the account of the

day, and did not leave the field until victory had perched upon our banner, and then he started second day's fight while on the boat and cars en route for that city. We trust the Herald will make this correction. There are a number of officers here who are tamiliar with these facts. Another lie that "tnrns up" once in a

while, is to the effect that the Rev. A. T. Fullerton wrote Mr. Reid's letter from Shiloh. Mr. Fullerton wrote to the writer of this paragraph denying the statement. It didn't need denying, but it is well enough to note the fact of Mr. Fullerton's

GRANT.

Grant is the greatest and most illustrious of living Americans and the ablest of the world's military commanders. He is more than that. He is a patriot and a states man and a man of heart and conscience as well as of brain. Hence, as a matter of course, the eyes of the people of all civilized countries are turned to his sick bed, and doubtless many thousands of fervent prayers ascend, daily, from all continents, in his behalf. Grant now holds much the same place in the regard of the en lightened and humane peoples of Christendom, as that held four years ago by Garfield. The first telegram in each issue of a daily newspaper, to be seen and read by the world's millions, will be that which records the physical and mental condition of Grant. It was the hope of his countless admirers and friends that the stormy military and political career of the great hero might close with a peaceful and happy period of rest and enjoyment. But it was not so to be. Discomfort, discouragement and physical pain seemed to have combined to do their worst. Yet the great commander was never more patient and heroic than he is now, while bravely pursuing his work on his Autobiography, in discharge of an honest debt to posterity. All honor to Grant. The pen of the carping critic is broken; praise and only praise comes from all portions of the civilized

THE CONGRESSMAN AS AN ERRAND

BOY. A great deal of information concerning the way our representatives spend their time, in behalf of the personal interests of their constituents, is contained in the remarks of General Keifer, made in the House on the 2d of May, during the discussion as to the payment of members' clerks. We quote from the Record, of

May 3d, as follows: "Ma, KEIFER-I will be entirely candid and will say I am afraid of the conferees on the part of the House, although I know the Speaker will appoint very excellent men. 1 wish it were possible to instruct the conferees to agree to such a proposition as this before agreeing to provide for the payment of sense tors' clerks at \$180 per month.

"Now, as I have a few minutes of time yielded to me by the gentleman from Illinois Mr. Cannon | I will at least state what will be the effect of such an amendment. The proposition if it were adopted would cut down the pay that is proposed to be given to Senate clerks from \$6 a day or \$180 a month to \$100 month and it would give to each Representative, not a chairman of a committee, a clerk during the session, paying him at the rate of \$100 a month. There would be some economy in the matter of paying the Senate clerks, and we would not pay a large price to the clerks of the members of the House.

"In a long session, the average of which is seven months, it would be \$700 for the clerk; in the short session about \$300; in an entire Congress \$1,000 would be paid to the clerk of each Representative and each Senator, except the clerk that was appointed by the chairman of a committee either of the Senate or of the House; and that clerk would be left to reeive the same pay as he now receives, \$6 a day, and he ought to have the difference. He, s the clerk to the committee, has the committee work to do, and presumably a good deal of work for the chairman of the com-

my leave of the Congress of the United States, that the people would gladly give clerks to members, and be willing they should be paid out of the United States Treasury, if they knew how much better a Representative member would be if he had a clerk. I venture to state here in this presence that there is no member of this House who does not occupy more than tour-fifths of all his valuable time in looking after matters that are entirely and wholly disconnected with his legislative duties, and while he is doing that he is cut off from the necessary work that he should do in following legislation, in studying the subjects of legislation, in good reading, in close investigation; he is cut off from that and he is tired and wearied out writing letters and going for this thing and for that for his constituents. All that may be proper enough in itself, but it results in this, that he is so weary and tired that he is unable to dis-

"I know that members of this House of Representatives who do much work on the floor and in committee are men who fail in a large sense to please their constituents at home. And why? They do not write enough letters; they do not run on enough errands; they do not devote their time sufficiently to attend to little things for their constituents, but are devoting their time to the things they came here to attend to.

charge his duties here upon the floor or in

"I take it that no person will be offended when I say that practically nineteen Representatives on the floor of this House out of every twenty are utterly disqualified by reason of this for properly discharging their legislative duties. Now it is a very proper thing to attend to the correspondconnected with the Office. It is a matter of sentiment with us, and we all do it, or try to do it. It is a very proper thing to do, and so are the other public offices. All these things we would do if each member had a clerk recogaized as the clerk of a particular member. The clerk could attend to the correspondence; he would be received by the beads of departments and the heads of the different bureaus; he would have the entree anywhere he chose to go on this business, and he could attend to these matters as well as a member, and the nember might be devo ing himself to study,

him as a Representative here. "Mr. McMillin-Will the gentleman permit ne to ask him a question?

"Mr. Keifer-Yes, sir. "Mr. McMillin-Do not the members know the duties that they assume when they seek the votes of their constituents?

"Mr. Keiter-Ob, yez. "Mr. McMillin-And do they not accept

the office with that knowledge? "Mr. Keifer-Oh, ves: they know the burdens, and when they get here-I say it without intending to give offense to anybodythey tail to do the things they ought to do, and do first those other things which their constituents, as individuals, require them to do, but which are no proper part of the duties of a representative in Congress. I know this. l am perfectly well aware of it. We are all guilty of that. A man will tramp about this city from department to department all the morning, and he will hasten away from his seat during the sessions of the House; be will grow tired and weary, and the day will pass by, and he will give no sort of attention to the legislation of Congress. He does this because he feels that if he does not write to 'John Smith' promptly and get his little matter through some department be will make an

"We ought to be above it. But if we are to do these things, if we are required to do them, let us have this aid. I say 'us,' although I am not included for the future. If this amendment should be agreed to in the conference committee, it would not affect me; it would go into effect in the Forty-ninth Congress. I am speaking, therefore, as one having no sort of interest in this proposition except the great interest which we all have that Representatives in the Congress of the United States shall be placed in that position with relation to their constituents that they can discharge their proper duties here.

"If this provision were adopted, legislation would go on more rapidly and it would be better done, for each member each day could know that he was free to set about his legislative duties and not to have his time taken up in answering letters and running errands. Mr. Speaker, this is no new trouble, nor did it originate in America. Elmund Burke, when taken to task on a certain occasion for not coming to visit his constituents for a long period of time, responded and said, while l have not been among you I bave run my very legs off in London doing your errands. We are running our legs off doing errands, and while we are doing that we are not doing the duties we are sent here to do."

OLD-FASHIONED TEACHER.

"Miss Hooker has passed her usefulness; she's old-fashioned," said the chairman of the school committee: "Miss Unton's class appears much better: they move with such precision and recite so promptly, it's a real pleasure to visit her room.

"Yes," said Dr. Snow, drily-"military drill, and parrot performances. "I like discipline," returned returned the chairman; "you can't draw the reins too closely in the school-room; give boys an inch and they'll take an ell; I don't approve of Miss Hooker's easy, familiar way with her boys.'

"Her class is always up to grade, and, I have noticed, rank above the better habits of thought and study, marked the superintendent.

"It is an important position," said another member, "and Miss Upton's prompt, energetic methods are, to my mind, what that class needs.'

"Boys of that age," said Dr. Snow, "are more easily controlled by 'the old-fashioned' teacher as you choose to call, than by military drill. Give that class to Miss Upton, and half of them will drop out before the end of the year; she controls by fear, and her teaching is wholly from books."

So decided was the difference of opinion in the usually harmonious board that it seemed advisable to postpone further consideration of the subect, and the meeting was adjourned. The two teachers whose merits had been under discussion were ignorant of the intention of the committee to fill, by promotion, the vacancy in the high-est grammar grade. Miss Hooker's faithful and efficient service entitled her to the higher position with its liberal salary, but her modesty would have prevented her applying for the place. It was but another of her "oldfashioned" traits, this inability to go from member to member to ask in crease of salary or higher position.

Dr. Snow had formed a favorable opinion of Miss Hooker not only from her work in the school-room, but from meeting her at the houses of her pupils where he noticed the friendliness that existed between teacher and pupil; and he also remembered the efficient aid she rendered in the sick room; he had seen her in the Sunday school, surrounded by many of her own boys, and knew that her labor and influence not confined to the school-room. See ing the prejudice that would prevent her appointment to the important position she could so well fill, or that, per haps, might result in the loss of her present position, he determined to investigate the peculiarities of this "oldfashioned" teacher, and learn, if possible, the reason for the disapprobation expressed at the recent meeting. While thinking of this he chanced to meet a young acquaintance who had just returned for a short visit to his native town, and remembering that he had been a pupil of Miss Hooker, he

thought it his opportunity.
"What do I think of Miss Hooker?" asked the young man in surprise. "I think she is a blessing to any boy. especially to a motherless boy, as I was then I entered her room. Why, doe tor, she cared for something besides and our souls. I learned habits of politeness and personal neatness in room that have been of great value to me, and if her lessons in truth-telling, kindness, and unselfishness have clung to all her pupils as they have to me she has done a great work. I remem-ber my first visit to a pool room, which she discovered by means of the odor of my first cigar, and am glad to be able to say that the promise I then made to her is still unbroken. I tell you, doc tor, an 'old-fashioned' teacher like Miss Hooker is a power in a community.

"Why do you call her old-fashioned?" asked the doctor. "Because the new-fashioned teacher into whose hands I afterward fell cared only for marks, reports, ginger-bread performance, finical drill, and automaton achievements. That kind of training doesn't make men, doctor yet those teachers seem to be in high

favor with your committee-men."
"Not with me," said the doctor hastily; "I quite agree with you." It was gratifying to Dr. Snow to have his opinion of Miss Hooker so emphatically confirmed, but how to convince her appointment was a problem not

Attention, Dectors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines he will find that his to investigation, to the duties that belong to usefulness will be greatly increased. Full direction for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book.

N. J. Wright, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie, Pa., says: "DR. HART-MAN-I can not but feel it my duty to express to you my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed, and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well.

Mrs. Ellen Maynard, Oswego, Potte. county, Pa., writes: "DR. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your Paruna and Manalin are doing a miracle. I do not take nearly so much

Joseph Thomas, East Brady, Pa. writes: "I have used your PERUNA and MANALIN with good results. In the year of 1880 I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I used PERUNA and MANALIN. and am now as healthy as I have ever been. I have also recommended it to several parties, and they have been much benefited by it." Mr. C. H. Harris, New Vienna, Ohio,

writes: "Our little girl was paralyzed at thirteen months old, and we resorted to everything we could hear of for relief, but she appeared to get but little better. Hearing of PERUNA we concluded to try it, and will say it has done her a great deal of good - the first bottle apparently giving aid and relief. We have used it for nervousness in other cases on other per-sons and found it a success. For general ebility, and in fact for any disease, we don't think anything else can at all compare with it. We have used forty or fifty ottles, and our house is never withou PERUNA. Our little girl is now eight years old, and can run any place, was for four years helpless. PERUNA cured her."

committee. For several months a course of systematic pilfering had been carried on in the different school buildings of the town to the great annovance of teachers and pupils, and also to the perplexity of the police, who were unable to find the least trace of the thieves. One morning two of Miss Hooker's boys were arrested upon wholly circumstantial evidence, and put in the "lock-up." Although greaty overcome, they at once sent for their teacher, to whom they asserted their innocence, and begged her to inform their parents of their disgrace. Miss Hooker was touched by this proof of their confidence, and, believing them innocent, she determined to assist them by every means in her power. She accompanied them to the court-room, sat by their side and testified to their truth fulness and uniform good conduct. Her pleading was effectual; the boys were released, and her wise protection saved them from taunts and scorn that would otherwise have fallen upon them with almost crushing weight. The grateful boys and their more grateful parents sounded abroad her praises, bringing to notice other instances of self-sacrifiee and devotion to her pupils.

Miss Hooker shrank from the commendation and publicity. "What else could I have done?" she asked a friend. "I am pained that this trifling act should be thought of such importance. I have been constantly doing for my boys what has cost infinitely more of sacrifice and devotion; this is nothing when compared with the daily rontine of school life—the constant struggle with ignorance, wilfullness, deception, and evil of every kind; yet my work Why must has been unrecognized. Why must teachers wait for incidents outside of daily routine—for fire or accident—to bring recognition of worth? At such times the whole town commends a simple act of humanity, or is tilled with admiration for promptness of thought or action, tact or courage, when our whole work tends to the cultivation of these qualities, and a single day in the school-room calls, perhaps, for the prompt exercise of all."

When Dr. Snow again proposed the appointment of Miss Hooker to the vacant position, not a voice was raised in opposition to the "old-fashioned teacher," whose familiar manner was not in accordance with preconceived ideas of perfect discipline. Miss Hooker's pleasure in her appointment was lessened by a suspicion of the truth, but she never knew how little recognition faithful service or true merit re ceived from the colleagues of her friend, Dr. Snow.

Some would-be passengers were waiting at a station up in Wisconsin for a train which didn't arrive, because t was buried in the snow sixteen miles way. A farmer came in, and, after thawing himself out by the stove, in quired of the station agent:

"Ain't yer road open yet?" He was informed that the road wa effectually closed to traffic for that day at least. Next day he came in again. The passengers had dispersed, but the agent was on duty.

"Ain't she open yet?" he inquired, as soon as he could pull the icicles away from the front of his mouth. "Closed up tighter than a macker-

The third day he reappeared, took off his boots to see if his feet were frozen, and put a little sweet oil on his frost-bitten nose before inquiring:

"Open yet?" "Naw, and ain't likely to be before

"Well, I'll be doggoned!" exclaimed the inquirer, disgustedly; "by the great horned spoon, but this is tough. It sarves me right, though, sarves me right."

'How's that?" "Wall, you see, it's a clear case of retribution. That's what it is-retribution. My well is froze up, the creek on my place is closed solid, I can't cut through the ice on the lake, and my stock is sufferin' for water. There's so tarnal much snow 'round my barn I can't git the doors open, and I have to walk into town, seein's I can't get my borse out. They can't keep the school nouse warm and that's closed up. Anyhow, my children couldn't git out o the house this weather. All the 'taters in my cellar is gone, and those I buried down in the patch are under ten feet o snow. I'm out of terbacker, an when I went to the only place in town where I've got any credit that was closed up, even yer old railroad. Am expectin' my wife on that train of your'n that's snowed in down by Jones' rossing. It's retribution; that's what

"Retribution for what?" "Why, darn it all, stranger, I'm the man that predicted an open winter." -Chicago Herald Train Talk.

Her days have been numbered for Queen Victoria, by an alleged oracle, who sets the date of her death Sept. 10, 1889; she is, this seer says, to die by or in consequence of a fire. The Russian Czar has till 1900 to settle his earthly affairs; Bismarck till May 30, 1890, and the German Emperor the

LIPE IN A COLD COUNTRY. A Woman's Letter From Manitoba-People

Life in Manitoba is not as pleasant as it has been pictured. A woman writing from near Winnipeg says: "In such a thinly settled country it is naturally very difficult to get any sort of female help. I have to make even the bread and the butter, and prepare everything that is eaten. If I drive twelve miles with linen, and again the same distance to fetch it home, I can, by dint of great persuasion and pretty speeches, occeasionally induce a half-breed woman to wash it. She charges me \$1 a dozen, and sends it back clean, certainly, but neither ironed nor even folded. Of course, on the prairie we are our own landlords, and live rent free on our own homestead. Taxes don't amount to much, and food is no great expense, as game of all sorts Fish, too, is easy to get, as we are not far from Lake Manitoba. and in Winter we can buy frozen fish from the Indians at a trifling cost. Prairie chicken, wild duck, partridge, snipe and plover are very plentiful, and may be had for the shooting. When I that I believe there is hardly fenced farm between us and the North Pole, it is plain that poaching is an unknown crime. Animals of most sorts are in the neighborhood. We can sit at night by the fire and hear a pack of prairie wolves go by in full cry across the snow. Timber wolves are scarce; black bears are scarcer still, though more than one has been tracked and shot within a mile of our house. All the country between us and Winnipeg s flat and not at all picturesque, though by going as far west as Brandon you come to 'rolling' prairie. In early Summer the ground is carpeted with the loveliest of flowers. We are fortunate in having land that is nicely timbered. It not only gives us a pleasanter prospect than the dreadful monotony of a treeless flat, but it also supplies us

with firing.
"And this brings me to speak about

my experience of the climate of Mani-The variations of temperature are very great. I have seen the thermometer stand at 125 degrees inside a tent in Summer, and at 58 degrees below zero, or 90 degrees below freezing point, outside the house in Winter. Such Arctic cold would be unendurable if the air were not so wonderfully dry and clear-and often very stillthat it does not seem half as cold as it really is. Then the changes of weather are not generally very sudden. The heat and cold are very regular, and in mid-seasons the thermometer does not fluctuate much. Perhaps a few homely details may best serve to illustrate wha Winter in Manitoba means. The snow outside our house is from six to ten feet deep from November to April. Moceasins, made by Indians of mooseskin, are used instead of shoes to cover the feet, which are first cased in several pairs of stockings. We were forced to melt snow for all the water we used last Winter. The cold is so intense that, when melted snow water is poured from the boiler into a pail, and taken at once across to the stable, the ice on it frequently has to be broken with a stick before the cattle can drink. It is rather a common sight to see people partly frozen. The part affected turns as white as marble, and loses all feeling. Unless you see yourself in a glass, or are told of it, you are not conscious of being frozen. In this plight it is best not to go near a fire, as sudden thawing is very painful. People generally try friction, rubbing themselves with snow or, better still, with paraffin oil. Occasionally, when one is frozen and far from help, the part frozen, if an extremity, will snap off. Last year a man living about thirty miles from us was told that his ear was frozen, be put up his hand to feel, and sometimes have to be amoutated from severe frost bites. My kitten's ears froze and broke off last Winter, and a

neighbor's pony lost its ears in the "I was surprised when I first found the mustard frozen in my mustard-pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stovepipe and two feet above the stove, where there was a blazing fire and every day through the Winter. Yet the mustard froze between every meal. Bread froze if left for half an hour in a room without a fire. Such stories must sound almost incredible except to those who, like myself, have witnessed the facts, though, of course, only in the most severe weather. Winter is, of course, not equally severe throughout. Part of my description applies only to its colder half. But to a woman the most trying part of a Winter in Manitoba is not its severity—for you live in a warm house—but its length. Snow lay on the ground last season for six months and a half, and the great lakes were frozen for the same period.'

A Lost Continent. Captain William Churchill delivered

an interesting lecture on "A Sunken before a large audience in Continent," the hall of the Academy of Sciences. He sought to show by the records of eep-sea soundings and from archæological remains that the Pacific islands are only the remnants of a submerged continent, whose mountain peaks and ofty heights are all that remain above the surface of the ocean. He dwelt at length on the subject of a Polynesian antecedent civilization as revealed through ancient implements, statues, and sculptured stone slabs found on a few of the groups, more notably the Feejees. The studies of zoophytes and coral formations taken from a depth of 2,000 fathoms and more also confirmed this belief of the subsidence of the prehistoric continent. On Pitcairn's Isand, and also on Tahiti and Tonga-Tabu had been found remains which showed the existence of a long-forgotten tribe. At Tonga-Tabu a monster trilithon is to be seen. It is composed of gray, volcanic stone, with neatly dressed edges. It is 10x12 feet square, and stands twenty feet out of the ground. It is surmounted by a huge kava bowl. Captain Churchill considers this relic to be of great archeological value. He described the implements and metals in use by the natives of several of the groups before the advent of the white voyagers, and said that iron and steel were unknown to them before their dis covery by civilized persons. Captain hurchill gave a minute description of nonolithic statues of stone and sculptured wood found on Easter Island. The monoliths were found standing in rows of five or six, only a few feet spart. They were hewn from volcanic rock and were either very crude in workmanship or else they had suffered from the ravages of time. One row of these statues was quite well preserved. Each of them was ten feet high and they represented human heads and bodies, with a kind of cap or other head covering on the top. These were the same statues seen and described by Captain Cook in his works on travel and discovery. A finely sculptured hand of a dancing girl and some polished wooden slabs, on which were numerous hierologlyphical figures in long rows, had been discovered in an ancient and half-ruined stone house on Easter Island. This was the only relic of a native written language ever found in the Pacific Islands .- San Francisco Chronicle.

A Kansas City physician expresses the opinion that hundreds of people in this country are buried alive every this year, and that an average of three out of every 100 corpses might be resusci-

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SINCLE BOX, \$1.00; SIX BOXES, \$5.00.

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W. H. HALE, M. D., Editor HEALTH AND HOME.

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It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
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J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of "I used it in a sreat many cases of dyspersia, kidney disease. Heve complaint, rheumatism, asthma and scrofula, and invariably with best results." the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says:

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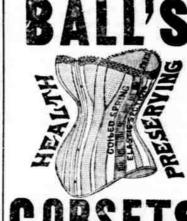
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The Columbus Dispatch has a poet (and

Gen. Bob Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, is

A letter from Burmah to "Mr. Barnum, of America, was delivered to the Barnum,

The Union Signal calls Miss Cleveland,

It is a wonder that all the counties bor dering on Greene didn't go crazy long ago Such a speciacle of organized and chronic Idiocy was enough to drive any sensible person mad. [We don't mean this. It is

Pshaw. You are an ignoramus. President Grant was just as courteons as a gentleman could be to Mr. Hayes, and the latter was just as courteous to Garfield .- Dayton Jou nal.

ness houses. The work can probably

Mr. John B. Gough is reported as have the temperance workers are des, and there are 9 000; a maltitude of other things that makers a